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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HARTFORD CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—1842.

We think that all those Societies do wisely, who embody their annual doings in a distinct pamphlet. The beneficial influences of their labors are by this course vastly increased. It has been matter of surprise to us that some of the largest County Societies of this Commonwealth, have never taken measures to put their addresses and reports into such form that all members and others who may wish to do it, can conveniently recur to them at any moment. The funds appropriated by the Essex county Society for their publication, are, we judge, as profitably expended as any portion of their outlay. Others would find great advantages and extend their usefulness by taking the same course.

The pamphlet from Hartford makes a book of 90 pages. The first 20 are occupied by an address from S. H. Huntington. This sets forth clearly and well the importance of cultivating well, and improving highly, whatever land we undertake to work upon: also the importance of a better education among farmers.

The next 20 pages give us the report upon farms. The premises of nine farmers were visited by the committee. The result of their observations and inquiries are given in an unusual form. An estimate of "the *capital* which each competitor employs, as well as his crops and expenses," is furnished. Land, barns, stock and tools—but not houses—compose the *capital*. The amount of produce generally, is given, and the worth of the articles is not rated extravagantly high: corn is put at 70 cts.; oats 33; potatoes 25; hay at $7 per ton; pasturing $6 per head, &c. But in the estimate of expenses, there seem to us some important omissions. We find no charges for work done by teams of any kind; no charges for manure; none for taxes; none for blacksmiths' bills; none for wear and tear of tools, &c.; but the cost, generally, is made to consist almost entirely of the wages and board of men for about seven months of the year. The course taken by this committee may be a very good one by which to get at the comparative merits of the several farms and farmers; but as it leads to the conclusion that the least successful among the nine competitors obtained 10 per cent. profit on his capital, and the most successful, 13 3-4 per cent., they will cause many who know but little about farming, to regard the business as more profitable than it is in fact. We have little faith that when the farming accounts are fairly adjusted, the following gentlemen, on the capital set against their names, will find that they have made the net profit annexed:

		Capital.	*Net profit.*
Ezra Doolittle, Hartland,		$6,290	$752
Wm. G. Rowe, Farmington,		6,470	797
Samuel Deming,	do.	10,175	1267
Simeon Hart,	do.	3,012	414
Henry Thompson,	do.	5,365	533
Zephaniah Alden, West Hartford,		9,294	1370
Wm. W. Tudor, East Windsor,		3,820	457
Samuel Bartlett,	do.	3,700	423
Geo. G. Peck, Bloomfield,		2,843	300

In the preceding estimates, from 1 1-2 to 3 1-2 per cent. is allowed for permanent improvements. This allowance may be entirely proper; but we are unable to imagine how it could be effected without wear of tools and cost for keeping teams. We presume the committee have shown us fairly the *comparative* profits on the farms, and have done their business well; but if those nine farmers in Hartford county have made out of their farming in 1842, the net profits allowed, and if this is a specimen of the results of an average of years, we must move on there and *go to school*.

The next report is on "Reclaimed Land." Four different pieces were examined. There is nothing peculiar in processes and results developed in the report, excepting that one man, Mr Deming, of Farmington, merely cut off bogs, or hassocks, sowed herds grass, and clover, and manured a part of the piece with barn-yard manure, which produced a large burden, of good quality, while that not manured, produced little, and that of little value. The next season he manured the remainder with like success. We predict, that, if the land be wet, the wild meadow grasses will soon supplant the better kinds, if he does not ditch.

The reports on cattle are little more than lists of the names of successful competitors for premiums.

The sheep and swine seem to have been numerously represented at the annual Fair of the Society; and the latter gave a silent rebuke to the pigs of Worcester, and members of Congress, by refraining from duels.

Ten teams were entered for plowing; the ground, "a very deep soil and strong sward;" quantity, 30 rods; the teams generally, two yoke of oxen; time taken varied from 24 to 40 minutes; depth, 7 inches. From the report on plows, we infer that the Hartford farmers take very wide furrows.

In the report on agricultural products, we find the following: "The committee would particularly notice the new variety of potato, called the 'White Stone,' exhibited by Geo. Wells, of Wethersfield: it was decidedly the favorite potato."

The report on Fruits represents the quantity as abundant and the quality excellent.

Dressing for Vineyards.—On the manuring of the soil in vineyards, I cannot omit the opportunity of again calling the public attention to the fact, that nothing more is necessary for the manure of the vineyard, than the branches which are cut from the vines themselves. My vineyard has been manured in this way for eight years, without any other kind of manure, and yet more beautiful and richly laden vines could scarcely be pointed out. I formerly followed the method usually practiced in this district, and was obliged in consequence to purchase manure to a large amount. This is now entirely saved.—*Liebig.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

REPORT OF DR. PLAYFAIR'S LECTURE

Before the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Dr. Playfair stated that the object of the lecture was, to point out in what manner the principles of physiology, (especially those which had been lately developed by the chemical researches of Liebig,) might be applied to the grazing and fattening of cattle. In the first place, he should endeavor to give a clear conception of what the principles of physiology were, that were involved in the feeding and growth of animals.

Vegetables, in their growth, derive all their food from the mineral kingdom—principally from the air—which had been called a gaseous mineral; whilst animals derived their principal nutriment directly from the vegetable kingdom. Vegetables effected many chemical changes in the food they took up—animals, few.

Gluten and albumen are the nutrient principles of plants, and in chemical composition they are identical with the albumen of the white of an egg, of the muscle of an ox, or the blood of a sheep. By identity was not meant similarity, but positively the same thing. The albumen of blood, of muscle, and of an egg, differed in physical but not in chemical characters. The composition of these substances, as analysed by various chemists from the animal and vegetable kingdom, as seen in the following table, prove their identity:

	Gluten. Boussingault.	*Casein.* Scherer.	*Albumen.* Jones.	*Ox-blood* Playfair.	*Ox-flesh.* Playfair.
Carbon,	54.2	54.1	5.5	54.19	54.12
Hydrogen,	7.5	7.1	7.	7.5	7.89
Nitrogen,	1.4	15.6	15.7	15.72	15.71
Oxygen,	24.4	23.2	22.1	22.59	21.56

These analyses do not differ more than the analysis of the same substance. Plants, in fact, contain within them the flesh of animals, and all the animal organization does in nutrition is, to put this flesh in the right place. But animals take up with their food other constituents of plants which contain no nitrogen; such are starch, sugar, gum, &c. These are not nutritive principles; they do not assist in making the flesh of animals; and when animals are fed on these alone, they die. But animals possess a certain degree of heat, and their bodies have generally a temperature above that of the atmosphere—about 100 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Whence then comes this heat? From the burning of the sugar, starch, gum, &c. The air that animals expire is carbonic acid, the very gas that is produced by the burning of wood or charcoal in a fire. Charcoal is carbon, and animals take in daily a large quantity of carbon in their food. It is the burning or combustion of this substance in the body, that produces animal heat. In hot countries, animals on this account, take less carbon. The food of the East Indian contains only about 12 per cent. of carbon, whilst that of the Greenlander contains 70 per cent. The depraved taste of the Greenlander, who drinks train-oil and eats

tallow candles by the dozen, might be pitied or wondered at; but it is necessary to his healthy existence. Another reason for animals acquiring carbonaceous food in cold climates is, that the air is more condensed, and the same measure contained a greater quantity of oxygen; that gas being the agent which, by uniting with the carbon and forming carbonic acid, gave out the heat. Strong exercise also demands a large supply of carbonaceous food, on account of the oxygen taken in during the hard breathing thus produced. Oxygen, when once taken into the system, never escapes uncombined, and would destroy the whole fabric of the body unless a fresh supply of material was given. Clothes, by keeping in animal heat, rendered less carbonaceous food necessary in order to keep the body up to its proper temperature. The following table exhibits the principles of food necessary for the two great processes of life—nutrition and respiration:

Elements of Nutrition—Vegetable Fibrine,
" Albumen,
" Casein,
Animal Flesh,
" Blood.

Elements of Respiration—Fat,
Starch,
Gum,
Sugar,
Wine,
Spirits,
Beer.

If it were not for some power or force within the animal fabric, it would soon become a prey to the chemical action of oxygen. The force that withstands this action is vitality—a principle independent of the mind, and which constantly opposes the destructive chemical laws to which the body is subject. Disease is the temporary ascendancy of the chemical over the vital force. Death is the victory of the chemical force. A dead body exposed to the action of oxygen is soon resolved into its primitive elements—carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, in the form of carbonic acid, ammonia and water; and these are the elements from which plants again prepare materials for the living body. These remarks will explain many facts known to the agriculturist, and will assist him in insuring more certainly many of the objects of his labors. It is very well known that cattle do not fatten so well in cold weather as in hot. The reason is this: The fat is a highly carbonized substance, formed by the animal from its carbonaceous food. In cold weather, the carbon in this food is consumed in keeping up the heat of the animal, which is at that season more rapidly carried off. This is also illustrated in an experiment made by Lord Ducie, at Whitfield. One hundred sheep were placed in a shed, and ate 20 lbs. of Swedes each per day; another hundred were placed in the open air, and ate 25 lbs. of Swedes per day; yet at the end of a certain period the sheep which were protected, although they had a fifth less food, weighed three pounds a head more than the unprotected sheep. The reason of this is obvious: the exposed sheep had their carbonaceous food consumed in keeping up their animal heat. Warmth is thus seen to be an equivalent for food. This is also illustrated by the fact that two hives of bees do not consume so much honey when together as when separate, on account of the warmth being greater; and they have less occasion for consuming the honey, which is their fuel. Cattle, for the same reason, thrive much better when kept warm, than when exposed to the cold.

The cause of animals getting fat is, that they take in more carbonaceous food than they require for producing animal heat; the consequence is, that it is deposited in the cellular tissue in the form of fat. Fat is an unnatural production, and its accumulation is not necessary for the health of the body. When stored up, however, it will serve the body for keeping up its animal heat, and by this means its life, till it is all consumed. An instance is related of a fat pig having been kept without food for 160 days, sustaining life by its own fat.

Another element necessary to be taken into consideration in the fattening of animals, is motion or exercise. Every action of the body—nay, every thought of the mind, is attended with chemical change; a portion of the deposited tissues are thus being constantly consumed. It is on this account that when animals are fattened, they are kept quiet and still. The cruel practice of fattening geese by nailing their feet to the floor, and of cooping pigeons and chickens before they are killed, arises from a knowledge of this fact. When prizes were given by our agricultural societies for fat, and not for symmetry, animals were strictly prevented from taking any exercise at all. Mr Childers found that sheep which were kept warm and quiet, fattened much faster than those that were allowed the open air and action. It is very difficult to fatten sheep and oxen in July, on account of the flies, which, stinging them, keep them in a state of constant motion. The Cornish miners, on account of the laborious nature of their occupations, consume more food than laborers with lighter work. During the late riots in Lancashire, the poor unemployed operatives found out that exercise and cold made them hungry; accordingly they kept quiet in bed, and heaped upon them all the covering they could find. Englishmen in the East Indies, are obliged to take a great deal of exercise, because they will insist on eating and drinking highly carbonized foods; and the heat of the climate not allowing the escape of much heat from the body, they are obliged to take in by exercise, the oxygen of the air, in order to destroy the carbon which would otherwise accumulate in the system, and produce liver disease. In the Scotch prisons, the quantity of food given to the prisoners is regulated by the kind of work on which the prisoners are engaged—the hardest workers having the most food. The reason of the flesh of the stag becoming putrid shortly after its death, arises from the quantity of oxygen which it takes into its system during the hard breathing of the chase. A hunted hare, for the same reason, is as tender as one that has been kept for a fortnight after being shot. The reason is the same. In both cases, the action of the oxygen on the flesh produces approaching decomposition—in the one, quickly; in the other, slowly. Bacon, on the same principle, was, at one time, rendered more delicate by whipping the pig to death. Epileptic fits produce great emaciation, on account of the violent action to which they expose the body.

Lord Ducie has performed some experiments highly illustrative of the foregoing general principles, and which also indicated what might be expected from their application to the practice of grazing:

1st experiment. Five sheep were fed in the open air between the 21st of Nov. and the 1st of Dec.; they consumed 90 lbs. of food per day, the temperature of the atmosphere being about 44 deg. At the end of this time they weighed 2 lbs. less than when first exposed.

2d experiment. Five sheep were placed under a shed and allowed to run about, at a temperature of 49 deg.; they consumed at first 82 lbs. of food per day; then 70 lbs.; and at the end of the time had increased in weight 23 lbs.

3d experiment. Five sheep were placed in same shed as in the last experiment, but not allowed to take any exercise; they ate at first 64 lbs. of food per day; then 58 lbs.; and increased in weight 30 lbs.

4th experiment. Five sheep were kept quiet and covered, and in the dark: they ate 35 lbs. a day, and were increased 8 lbs.

These experiments prove very satisfactorily the influence of warmth and motion on the fattening of cattle.

Dr. Playfair then stated that he should proceed to examine the different kinds of food of cattle. The food of cattle is of two kinds—azotised and unazotised—with or without nitrogen. The following table gives the analysis of various kinds of food of cattle in their fresh state:

Lbs.	*Water.*	*Organic matters.*	*Ashes.*
100 Peas,	16	80 1-2	3 1-2
" Beans,	14	82 1-2	3 1-2
" Lentels,	16	81	3
" Oats,	18	79	3
" Oatmeal,	9	89	2
" Barley meal,	15 1-2	82 1-2	2
" Hay,	16	76 1-2	7 1-2
" Wheat straw,	18	79	3
" Turnips,	89	10	1
" Swedes,	85	14	1
" Mangel wurzel,	89	10	1
" White carrot,	87	12	1
" Potatoes,	72	27	1
" Red beet,	89	10	1
" Linseed cake,	17	75 1-2	7 1-2
" Bran,	14 1-2	80 1-2	5

A glance at this table would enable a person to estimate the value of the articles as diet. Thus every 100 tons of turnips contain 90 tons of water. But the value of the inorganic and organic matters which these foods contained, differed. Thus Mr Rham states that 100 lbs. of hay are equal to 339 lbs. of mangel wurzel. It would be seen by the table, that that quantity of hay contained 76 lbs. of organic matter, whilst the mangel wurzel contained only 34 lbs.

One result of feeding animals on foods containing much water is, that the water abstracts from the animal a large quantity of heat, for the purpose of bringing it up to the temperature of the body, and in this way, a loss of material took place. The mode proposed by Sir Humphrey Davy, of ascertaining the nutritive properties of plants, by mechanically separating the gluten, is unsusceptible of accuracy. The more accurate way is to ascertain the quantity of nitrogen, which being multiplied by 6-2, will give the quantity of albumen contained in any given specimen of food. The following is a table of the equivalent value of several kinds of food, with reference to the formation of muscle and fat; the albumen indicating the *muscle*-forming principle—the unazotised matters indicating the *fat*-forming principle:

Lbs.	*Albumen.*	*Unazotised matter.*
100 Flesh,	25	0
" Blood,	29	0
" Peas,	29	51 1-2
" Beans,	31	52
" Lentils,	33	48
" Potatoes,	2	24 1-2
" Oats,	10 1-2	68
" Barley meal,	14	68
" Hay,	8	68 1-2
" Turnips,	1	9
" Carrots,	2	10
" Red beet,	1 1-2	8 1-2

The analyses in this table are partly Dr. Playfair's and partly Boussingalt's. The albumen series indicate the flesh-forming principles, and the unazotised series indicate the fat-forming principles. By comparing this table with the former, it will at once be seen which foods contain not only the greatest quantity of organic matter, but what proportion of this organic matter is nutritive, and which is fattening; or that which furnishes living tissue and that which furnishes combustible material. In cold weather, those foods should be given which contain the larger proportion of unazotised matters in order to sustain the heat of the body. Thus it will be seen that potatoes are good for fattening, but bad for fleshening. Linseed cake contains a great deal of fattening matter, and but little nutritive matter; hence, barley meal, which contains a good deal of albumen, may be advantageously mixed with it. Dumas, a French chemist, states that the principle of fat exists in vegetables, as in hay and maize, and that, like albumen, it is deposited in the tissues unchanged. But Liebig regards fat as transformed sugar, starch, gum, &c., which has undergone a change in the process of digestion. This is why linseed cake is fattening: all the oil is squeezed out of the seed, but the seed-coat, which contains a great deal of gum, and the starch of the seed is left, and these are fattening principles. The oxygen introduced by respiration into the lungs, is destined for the destruction of carbonaceous matter, but there is a provision made for taking it into the stomach with the food, and this is done by the saliva. The saliva is always full of bubbles, which are air bubbles, which carry the oxygen of the atmosphere into the stomach with the food. The object of rumination in animals is the more perfect mixing of the food with the oxygen of the air. This is why chaff should not be cut so short for ruminating, as for non-ruminating animals, as the shorter the chaff is, the less it is ruminated, and the less oxygen it gets. Chaff is cut one inch for the ox, half an inch for the sheep, and a quarter for the horse. Some might, in consequence of this, suppose that cutting food is then of little use; but when it is considered that rumination is a strong exercise, or that an animal will not be eating more food that is ruminating, it will easily be seen how cutting facilitates fattening. In order that food may be properly ruminated, it requires a certain amount of consistency and bulk; hence all watery foods, as turnips and mangel wurzel, should be mixed with straw. The opinion is very correct, that an animal "cannot chew its food without straw." An important inorganic constituent of the food is salt; it is a chloride of sodium. Whilst the chlorine goes to form the gastric juice, which is so important an agent in digestion, the soda goes to form the bile, which is a compound of soda. The bile is, in fact, a secondary combination, by which the carbonaceous matter is brought in contact with the oxygen, in order to be burnt. It is thus that common salt becomes so important and necessary an article of diet. In the series of changes by which the oxygen of the air is brought in contact with the carbonaceous matters in the body, iron plays an important part, and is hence one of the necessary ingredients of animal food. There are two oxides of iron—the peroxide and the protoxide; the first containing a large quantity of oxygen, the second a smaller quantity; the first, on being introduced into the blood, gives up a portion of its oxygen to the carbonaceous material of the bile, carbonic acid and protoxide of iron being formed; these two unite, forming a carbonate of the protoxide of iron, which, on being carried to the lungs, gives off its carbonic acid, and the protoxide of iron absorbing the oxygen brought into the lungs by respiration, forms again a peroxide, which again goes into the circulation, and meeting with carbonaceous matters of the bile, unites with them, and produces again and again the same series of changes. The small quantity, then, of inorganic ingredients in the food, performs very important functions; and in the absence of them, animals would die.

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Remarks by the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.

The preceding article we gladly lay before our readers, believing they will take much interest in seeing the course which scientific men are taking, in the hope of doing good service to agriculture, and to man. The experiment with sheep, which shows that quiet and warmth are favorable to growth, and may be in part a substitute for food, shows nothing different from the result to which observation has long since led many a common farmer; but *the why—the reason*, has not been known. This reason, according to Liebig, is, that in cold weather more of the carbon of the food is required to keep up the animal heat; and also that when *in exercise*, more of the carbon must be consumed, because more oxygen is taken into the system by the quicker or deeper breathing;—this rapid consumption would soon raise the animal heat too high, were there not provision for letting it off through the skin and other ways. What is thus let off is wasted, so far as relates to growth. From the experiment we learn nothing but *the reason* of results which have long been known.

The tables in the above article give us valuable information as far as it goes; and it gives hope of something more. The whole article, however, stops short of where we wish science to lead us. We are told how many pounds of matter there are in an hundred pounds of potatoes, that will go to make muscle or flesh as distinguished from *fat*; also how many pounds that may go to make *fat*. All this is well. But there are other things the action of which is not told, viz: the water and the ashes—or rather the salts in the ashes. Does the water in potatoes have upon an animal precisely the same effect as would be produced by the same quantity of pure water drank in separately?—and what salts are found in the ashes of each kind of food—in what quantity, and what is their effect upon the animal that consumes the food? These are questions not yet answered, but which must be answered before chemistry does all that we ask at her hands.

Taking the water from the articles named in the foregoing tables, and calling the remainders of equal value as food, pound per pound, the calculation, if we have made no mistake, would show results nearly as follows:

	Bushels.
100 lbs. of hay equal in worth to potatoes	5
" " " turnips	14
" " " beets	14
" " " white carrots	12
" " " ruta bagas	10
" " " oats	3
" " " barley meal	2

Now, estimating hay at 80 cts. per 100 lbs.,

	Cents.
Potatoes will be worth per bush.	16
Turnips, " "	5 2-3
Beets, " "	5 2-3
White carrots, " "	6 2-3
Ruta bagas, " "	8
Oats, " "	27
Barley meal, " "	40

These figures would make hay the most economical food. Practically, however, hay will not be so valuable comparatively, as it appears here. This may be owing in part to the fact that a portion of the hay passes through animals undigested; and in part, perhaps, to the quantity and character of its salts. The animal's stomach will often do its work much less thoroughly than the chemist's crucible, and we should expect the chemist to find more nutriment in hay and oats than the animal can extract. The opinion of Dr. Playfair that 6 bushels of turnips may be equal in value as food, to 100 pounds of hay, may be *near* the truth—but we should think that the hay would be found worth a little the most: we would take seven bushels. Our table of values then will be—

100 lbs of hay equal to potatoes,	2 1-2	bush.
" " " turnips,	7	"
" " " beets,	7	"
" " " white carrots,	6	"
" " " ruta bagas,	5	"

The hay being at 80 cts., we shall have the following:

Potatoes worth	32 cts.	per bush.
Turnips "	11 1-3	"
Beets "	11 1-3	"
White carrots, "	13 1-3	"
Ruta bagas, "	16	"

From this it will follow, that among the roots (?) potatoes will be most profitable in those sections of the country where the crop is usually a safe and good one. But on many farms, the 5 bushels of ruta bagas can be produced at less expense than the 2 1-2 of potatoes. On many farms, also, the 6 bushels of white carrots will cost not more than the 2 1-2 of potatoes.

From the tables in the article above, it will appear that for fattening, potatoes are best; while for giving muscle and strength, they are poorest. Carrots and barley meal are best for working animals, among the substances named.

We wish some competent chemist would give us the analysis of Indian meal and of ruta bagas. We will venture the prediction, from observation, that the ruta baga will be found best of all the roots for giving muscle—that they are best for working animals. But the analyses will not satisfy us until we find what the ashes contain. The salts, probably, have much greater action, in proportion to their quantity, upon the animal system, than do the organized matters in the roots. Let chemistry show us their constituents and operation, and we can then the better judge whether *its* teachings are supported by *our* experience.

FOURTH AGRICULTURAAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Subject, Fruits and Fruit Trees.

[Continued.]

Mr Cheever Newhall, of Dorchester, said he would merely describe what he had done the past season.

In the spring, he received from Europe 768 trees—pear, quince and cherry. The land where he intended to put them, had been tilled the year before. He plowed and subsoil-plowed, making narrow furrows, and running the subsoil plow 18 or 19 inches deep. Set the trees soon after, and never watered; staked or put stones. All his trees lived but five, and did well, though they had a 60 days' passage. He ascribes his success in having them live, to the good tilth and deep stirring his soil.

Mr Cole, Ed. Farmer's Journal, said it is difficult to determine what *varieties* may be worth cultivating, because we want to know not merely how an *apple* looks and tastes, but how the *tree* is in respect to hardiness, thrift and bearing.

He has collected many fine varieties and he exhibited two—Jewett's Fine Red, and the Golden Ball. These he could recommend. The first originated in Hollis, N. H., and flourishes far north; in eating from October to March. The flavor fine; the tree hardy and thrifty; a good bearer, especially in the *even* years.

The Golden Ball—a thrifty tree; fruit large and fine. Another variety deserving notice is the Table Greening. This is found in the western part of Maine. It is the best *good* apple for keeping that he is acquainted with. In April it has not come to its eating state, but in *summer* it is very good, and will keep well until September. The tree, he thinks, is slow of growth.

Mr French inquired of Mr Newhall, whether his imported trees had done as well as those raised from the seed *here*?—saying, also, that he had found American trees the best.

Ans. "I never had any do better the first season than these imported ones."

Mr French objected to staking trees. If large when transplanted, he would lay a few stones around them. He, too, objects to watering.

Mr Merriam thinks orcharding profitable; and instanced two orchards, one having the trees set *deep*, the other having them on the surface or nearly so. The last did best. In low lands, it is well to dig out a large hole, and fill with rocks, and plant the tree above them.

He repeated his recommendation of last year, to cut all the limbs on old trees and engraft them. This he would do on trees two feet in diameter; and would nover insert a scion where a limb was more than an inch and an half in diameter. Trees thus served do well.

Mr Cole. How long since you began this process?

Mr M. Four years.

Mr French. Such trees may live a while, but there is danger that in a few years they will die from plethora—over fullness of sap.

Mr Merriam. I do not get a good growth of the scion, when I leave surrounding branches to compete with it, and take away the sap.

Mr Newhall. How many scions do you put into a large tree?

Mr Merriam. An hundred or more. I work upon it a day or a day and an half.

The curl of the peach-tree leaf he had stopped from extending, by sprinkling ashes over the tree while the dew was on.

Salt and saltpetre around the trees—2 or 3 oz. per tree—was of much service.

Mr Stone, of Watertown, had known the peach tree to live 50 years, but where it is well cultivated and pressed into bearing, it is not profitable to try to get from a tree more than five or six crops.

Dr. C. T. Jackson remarked, that an observing farmer in New Hampshire had told him, that *there*, the peach was liable to winter-kill in a southern exposure, but much less so in a northern. Is it so here?

Mr Stone. Trees do not often winter-kill here. We want all the warmth on the peach tree we can get; therefore a southern exposure is best.

PREMIUM CROPS OF N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

There is generally some degree of gratification in learning the size of the best crops obtained by skillful agriculturists, even in sections of country remote from us, and on soils differing so much from ours, that we have no reason to suppose that we, by similar cultivation, could reach like results. From the Albany Cultivator, we collect the following account of the *size* of crops for which premiums were awarded by the New York State Agricultural Society:

Indian Corn—per acre:
122 bush. by S. Phelps, of Ira, Cayuga co.
" 89 do. by Wm. Ingalls, Volney, Oswego co.
" 86 do. by A. Van Bergen, Green co.

Barley—per acre:
53 bush. by N. S. Wright, Vernon, Oneida co.
" 40 1-4 do. by T. J. Vandeveer, Amsterdam, Monroe co.

Rye—per acre:
32 1-2 bush. by J. S. Goodwin, Westmoreland, Oneida co.
" 29 do. by T. J. J. Vandeveen.

Oats—per acre:
102 bush. by Samuel Phelps, Ira.
97 do. by William A. Russell, Salem, Washington co.
81 do. by J. S. Goodwin.
871 1-4 bushels on 9 1-2 acres, or 91 3-4 per acre, by Geo. Sheffer, Wheatland, Monroe co.

Peas—per acre:
33 3-4 bush. by Geo. White, Rutland, Jefferson co.

Potatoes—per acre:
417 bush. by Geo. White, "
400 do. by Geo. Sheffer.

Ruta bagas—per acre:
855 1-2 bush. by J. M. Connel, Canandaigua.

Beets—per acre:
955 bush. by Geo. Sheffer.

Carrots—per acre:
985 1-2 Wm. Risley, Fredonia, Chautauque co.

This list shows very good crops, generally, but they are no larger than would be expected, where competition is open for all farmers in that large and fertile State. The oat crop seems to us the most remarkable; and next to that the carrot. Mr Sheffer must either possess very fine lands, or he must be unusually skillful as a cultivator. We do not remember any account of crops, in any part of the country, which seems to show greater success than Mr Sheffer's. True, others have obtained greater crops of each kind—oats, potatoes, and beets—than these; but when we find on a single farm, in the same season, 871 1-4 bushels of oats from 9 1-2 acres, 400 bushels of potatoes and 955 bushels of beets per acre, and when we remember the different habits of these plants, and the different treatment they require, the inference is unavoidable that either the soil or the cultivator's skill is uncommonly good.

Mr Phelps obtained 122 bushels of shelled corn and 102 of oats per acre. This speaks well for him as a grain grower.

The same article in the Cultivator mentions that Willis Gaylord (Editor of the Cultivator,) obtained two premiums for essays—one on the General Management of the Farm, the other on the Management and Application of Manures.—Ed. N. E. F.

ON THE BREEDING OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Many farmers consider as matter of indifference that on which the profitable nature of their occupation mainly depends. The worse breed the female is, the more this will be the case when she is put to a well bred male. Now, it is known to graziers, that the attempt to fatten an animal that possesses no feeding propensities, produces loss instead of profit. The feeding propensities descend from the *sire*—and therefore it is quite just to say. that a breeder of cattle or sheep, who considers it a matter of indifference what sort of a male animal he uses, does consider it a matter of indifference whether he gains profit or incurs loss.

The first thing to be considered in the selection of a male, are the indications by which it may be possible to form a judgment as to his constitution. In all animals, a wide chest indicates a strength of constitution, and there can be no doubt that this is the point of shape to which it is most material to any breeder to look, in the selection of either a bull or a ram. The animal, also, should exhibit great muscular power, or rather his muscles should be large. This is a usual accompaniment of a strong constitution, but it likewise shows that there will be a good proportionate mixture of lean and fat in the meat produced by the animal; the muscles being that part of which the meat is lean. A thick neck is, both in bulls and rams, a proof of the muscles being large, and there can hardly be a greater fault in the shape of a male animal, of either sort, than his having a thin neck.

In a bull there ought to be a full muscle on each side of the back bone, just behind the top of the shoulder-blades. He ought also to have the muscles on the outside of the thigh, and extending down nearly to the hough. It is sufficient to say, therefore, that no male animal is fit to be used at all as a sire, whose handling is not good, and that the more perfect his shape is, the better.

A man can only look at the general qualities of females he possesses, and observe what are the faults most prevalent among them; these he should be particularly careful to avoid in the male which he intends to use. All that a man can do is to avoid putting a male and female together, whose imperfections are the same, thereby increasing the

fault already existing in his stock. It need not be said that those who turn two or three rams of different shape and qualities into a field with all their ewes, without attempting to make any selections among them, have no right to expect to be successful breeders, and if they do expect it, will certainly be disappointed.

There is one failing to which all breeders are liable, but to which the breeder of male animals, has the greater interest attached to his occupation is more particularly liable, and against which he ought most carefully to guard himself; this is, too great a partiality for animals bred by himself; and he ought frequently to use the stock belonging to other breeders, and fairly compare its merits with those of his own.

It will be advisable for the agricultural society to circulate by all means in their power, all suggestions upon the art of breeding that shall appear to them likely to be useful.—*Mark-lane (London) Express.*

EXERCISE.

Many people look upon the necessity man is under of earning his bread by labor, as a curse. But it is evident from the structure of the body, that exercise is not less necessary than food for the preservation of health: those who labor are not only the most healthy, but generally the most happy part of mankind. This is peculiarly the case with those who live by the culture of the ground. The great increase of inhabitants in infant agriculture every where, evidently proves it to be the most healthy, as well as the most useful employment.

The love of activity shows itself very early in man. So strong is the principle, that a healthy youth cannot be restrained from activity. Our love of motion is surely a strong proof or its utility. It seems to be a law throughout the whole animal creation, that no creature, without exercise, should enjoy health, or be able to find subsistence.

Inactivity never fails to produce a universal relaxation of the solids, which disposes the body to innumerable diseases. When the solids are relaxed, neither the digestion nor any of the secretions can be duly performed. How can persons who loll all day on easy chairs, and sleep all night on beds of down, fail to be relaxed? nor do those much mend the matter who never hardly stir abroad but in a coach.

Glandular obstructions generally proceed from inactivity. These are the most obstinate maladies. So long as the liver, kidneys and other glands duly perform their functions, health is seldom much impaired, but when they fail, it is difficult to be restored.

Weak nerves are also the constant companions of inactivity. We seldom hear the laborious complain of weak nerves. This plainly points out the sources from which nervous diseases generally originate, and the means by which they may be prevented.

It is absolutely impossible to enjoy health, where the perspiration is not duly carried on; but that can never be the case where exercise is neglected. When the matter which ought to be thrown off by perspiration, is retained in the body, it vitiates the humors, and occasions the gout, rheumatism, &c.

No piece of indolence injures the health more than the custom of lying in bed too long in the morning: the morning is undoubtedly the best for exercise, as the air braces and strengthens the nerves. Custom soon renders early rising agreeable, and, next to *total abstinence* from all intoxicating drinks, nothing contributes more to the preservation of health.

Every person should lay themselves under some sort of necessity to take exercise. Indolence, like other vices, when indulged, gains ground, and at length becomes agreeable. Hence many who were fond of exercise in the early part of life, become quite averse to it afterwards. This is often the case with gouty and hypocondriac persons, and frequently when their diseases are difficult to cure.

Indolence not only occasions diseases, and renders man useless to society, but promotes all manner of vice. The mind, if not engaged in some useful pursuit, is constantly in quest of some ideal pleasures. From these sources proceed most of the miseries of mankind. Certainly man was never intended to be idle. Inactivity frustrates the very design of his creation, whereas an active life is the best and greatest preservation of health.—*Oracle of Health.*

CULTURE OF THE PEA.

This valuable crop has been unusually productive the past year, and will to a considerable extent, supply the place of the corn crop, which in many parts of the country has proved a partial failure. This illustrates the old remark that corn and peas rarely succeed well in the same season. The author of the "British Husbandry" remarks, "that few things can be more uncertain than the produce of the grain, which seems entirely dependent upon circumstances regarding the state of the atmosphere at the time of blossoming, and with the precise nature of which we are unacquainted. In dripping or wet seasons, which are favorable to their growth, so much as 84 bushels of Marlborough grey peas have been got from a single acre, though on good soils and favorable season, 30 bushels is considered a fair crop."

To the great moisture, and consequent coolness of the past season, we may doubtless attribute the excellence of the pea crop, which in several instances has far exceeded all that we have ever before known in this country. A young farming friend of ours had a crop that good judges estimated at 60 bushels per acre, but which unfortunately, in spite of every exertion to save it, was so damaged and wasted by the storms and long continued wet weather of September, all accuracy as regards the quantity, was out of the question, The ground was in corn the year before, and heavily manured. It was plowed in the fall, once in the spring, sowed to peas of the Marrowfat kind, and well rolled.

But the greatest crop we believe on record, is the one grown by Mr Wasson, of Leicester, Livingston co., as stated in the New Genesee Farmer, of November. They were of the kind called the short-pod English pea, sowed on ground used for corn two years previous, soil black and mucky, three bushels of seed to the acre, and the quantity grown on one acre, measured at the time of threshing, was 88 bushels and 8 quarts.

The pea, like corn, delights in a rich, deep soil, as in these it suffers less from drought than on any other; and on such it is valuable as preparatory for wheat—a good crop smothering all weeds, and leaving the soil clean and in good condition. There is little use in attempting to grow the pea on poor or unmanured soils, and those who on such soils as these, follow the pea with wheat, are apt to have their labor for their pains. Peas, with corn or roots, form a good part in any rotation; manure operating favorably upon them, and they leaving the soil for a grain crop unexhausted.—*Albany Cult.*

From the same.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE ROLLER.

Messrs. Editors—One of our farmers, Mr John A. Merselis, uses the following article, instead of a roller with good effect. He takes a slab, or outside cut from a log, two or three inches thick, nine inches wide, and about seven feet long; a rope is fastened in each end, then by means of the clevis, he fastens his team to the middle of the rope. If the driver is a heavy person, he uses the flat side down next the ground; if he is a light person, the round side down; going over the field several times, until the ground is sufficiently pulverized; the driver standing on it, to keep it in close contact with the ground. By rubbing over the ground, it pulverizes it thoroughly. The past season, I saw two of his fields; one planted with corn, on our Mohawk flats, which looked like a bed in a garden; the rows of corn could be seen across the field, when only an inch or two high. The other was upland, clay and slate gravel, sown with oats, which was equally smooth. I believe when he uses it, he does not previously harrow. He invented it to cover Marrowfat peas, which, by harrowing, he was unable to cover. He even uses it to cover his potatoes after planting them.

Respectfully, yours,

CHS. H. TOMLINSON.

Schenectady, N. Y.

From the same.

RELIEF OF CHOKED CATTLE.

Messrs. Editors—In looking over the articles of your January No., I learned a novel method of relieving choked cattle; one too that may prove fatal in the hands of some one less fortunate or skilful than your correspondent—that of tapping with a knife. It is not, I believe, generally known among farmers, that an ox or cow may be relieved in one minute from the danger of death and anguish of pain produced by a potato or any other thing lodged in the œsophagus or passage to the stomach, by an operation so simple that any boy in his teens may perform it, without the least danger to the patient. Take a common carriage-whip, the butt or handle of which is an inch or an inch and a quarter in diameter, and smooth; let an assistant raise the head of the beast to be operated on, so high that the lower jaw will be parallel with the lower part of the neck; thrust the butt into the mouth and push forward boldly but steadily, till you have pushed the potato or substance into the stomach. I feed my cows potatoes without cutting, as I have no fears of their being injured by choking, the remedy in that event being so simple. I have performed it several times, and would advise your correspondent, Mr Otis, to try it, should ever occasion require it, before he tries the more dangerous one of tapping; and he will be convinced that his remedy is neither "surest, most expeditious," or "safest." H. D. E.

Port Byron, Jan. 20, 1843.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Boston, Wednesday, February 22, 1843.

FIFTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Mr King, President, in the chair. The subject for discussion—Fruits and Fruit Trees—was resumed.

The chair read the following letter:—we know not whence it came;

To the Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society:

The application of common brown soap on apple trees or other fruit trees, is of great benefit in preserving them in a healthy state. Take one pound of soap—go in to an orchard of 30 trees, from 5 to 30 years old; when you see a crevice or small hole in the bark, crowd in a piece of soap as big as a bean or chesnut; the rain and dew will cause this to bathe the tree to the roots; in a few months you will see the health and vigor of the tree promoted. There is no composition equal to soap for a wounded tree; it repels all insects:—it will stand the rain longer than you would suppose. Apply it in April and in August; it will clean off scaly bark, destroy the eggs of insects, moss and lice. I have found the borer worm destroyed by the wash of the soap going in the hole of the borer. The labor and expense is very small. Nothing will bring to a sickly tree like this, and it is the thing to be used when pruning.

I am very much in favor of banking up peach trees early in the fall. A wheelbarrow load of compost or loam put round them, and a quart of ashes on top next the tree, will prevent the early frost from freezing the sap and cracking the tree.

Yours, respectfully, J. F. R.

After the reading of the letter, Mr Putnam, (Ed.) remarked that the course recommended at the last meeting, of taking all the top from old trees, and inserting scions by scores and even hundreds, might promise well for a time; but his observation led him to expect, that after a few years the tree would perish, and this too before it had borne much fruit. The same amount of labor and expense given to young trees, would be more profitable. He thought the laws of the growth of trees would lead to disappointment if we took away all the top; for the roots of the large tree will send up sap for a large top;—the leaves of the scions will not be sufficient to elaborate this sap;—it will be in the tree like undigested food in our stomachs. The scions will put forth vigorously and do all they can to fit the food for the large trunk; but the work is too much for them, and in a few years the bark will start from the trunk, and the whole will perish.

He made these remarks because he was unwilling that statements should go out from the meeting which should authorize the inference that the mode of taking the whole top at once from the trees, was a good one.

Mr Merriam to Mr P. What did you understand by taking off the whole top?

Ans. That the large limbs that were not fit for grafting, were cut off at the trunk, and that the others had scions set in them where they were an inch or little more in diameter.

Mr M. I was misunderstood. When I insert a scion, I cut the surrounding limbs down or head them in to a level with the scions set, and let the lateral twigs remain on them.

[With this qualification, the course is less objectionable than as we understood from the original description.—Putnam.]

Mr Badger, of Chelsea, asked whether any one present has an acquaintance with Dr. Lee's method of grafting?—a method of laying a tree of four or five feet in length, in a trench, and inserting scions in its side, every 5 or 6 inches, letting them grow a few years and then taking them up, sawing apart and setting out as separate trees. (The description as contained in the New England Farmer of Oct. last, was read by the chair.)

Mr Putnam. I copied that article as a curiosity, but do not see any advantage it possesses in economy of labor or time, over the common method.

Mr Buckminster concurred. We can bud or graft in two or three years, from the seed, and in six or seven, get trees suitable for standards.

The borer is a great destroyer of our apple trees. We have his history or life:—a brown fly, three-fourths of an inch long, lays 10 eggs on the tree near the ground, about July 1;—these hatch in 8 days. The young worm immediately buries itself under the bark—usually near the root. The second year it goes to the heart of the tree; the third it comes out to the bark and opens a hole, and then remains in its burrow until it changes to the brown fly, when it issues forth and lays eggs. To dig for the worm, since it does not open the hole at the bark until its work is done, is like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen.

A little wash in July, will destroy the borer—a wash of potash and water. Many farmers have cut the worm out or pulled it with a wire; but this need not be done; for the wash will do the work. The same insect troubles the quince, locust and mountain ash.

The canker worm is best destroyed by strewing lime, potash or salt under the trees at the time when the worms are about to quit trees in June. Ley for a wash is better than lime; and so also thinks Rev. M. Allen, of Pembroke.

The peach tree has another worm. This worm works *down*; and as Mr B. thinks, causes the *yellows*. Many dig this out; but you need not do it;—keep them from getting in. Worms, he thinks, caused the trouble in the buttonwoods. Ashes thrown around the peach trees, or lime, or any similar substance, will keep the eggs from hatching.

Mr French, of Braintree, wished that he might not be reported—(but as he made no motion to have the reporters excused, and as we have no wish to be excused in the case, he may happen to see a few of his good opinions down in our page.)

He finds the borer has grown cunning, and will not stay at the trunk, where we look for him, but goes up to the limbs and branches,—therefore it will be difficult to reach all the eggs with the potash wash, and this is not an effectual remedy.

Work as much as you may at renovating and engrafting an old tree, it is, after all, *but an old tree.*

As a preventive for the borer, he has no great faith in any thing but the expensive process of going over the orchard three or four times in the year, with chisel and wires. This is only an imperfect check.

Trees may flourish any where but in the water. On bleak Nahant, Mr Tudor has produced the finest fruit that has ever been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's rooms, and Dr. Cox made trees grow well in a field where the sands would blow. But to get their success, we must learn their processes.

The fungus or wart on the plum tree, he thinks contagious.

Mr Pierce, of West Cambridge, a most skillful practical grower of fruits, made many valuable remarks and suggestions. We have not space to do him justice this week, and must therefore defer our report of his remarks. Mr P. said, the idea of engrafting an *old* tree in uncultivated lands, would not occur to him.

Mr Merriam. The trees I referred to last week, were thrifty trees.

(If the old, wild trees of Mr M. were thrifty trees, and if the taking off the whole top, allowed the leaving of many lateral twigs on the main branches, he failed to make himself understood by us at the time, and caused us to make objections which otherwise we should not have offered. We had no thought that thrifty trees so far only trimmed as to give free room to the newly inserted scions, would perish under such an operation.—Putnam)

Mr Merriam succeeded Mr Pierce, and had the floor for some time; but we do not remember that he advanced any thing of importance different from what he had previously stated.

Mr Gardner, of Sekonk, said that he wished to state that there were some spots in the Commonwealth, where apple trees will do well in sward or grass land. He had planted out, three or four years ago, an orchard; part of the land has been tilled; but more of it is in grass; where the grass is, he keeps the soil stirred around the trunk. These trees have done quite as well as those where all the land is tilled. He has also an old or full grown orchard, in grass land: here he top dresses occasionally, but does not till around the trunk. This is a good orchard—a *very good* one;—the soil is good. There are spots where we may have good fruit without constant tillage.

Subject for next evening—Mineral and Concentrated Manures—as plaster, lime, salt, poudrette, bone, &c. &c.

Cows Shedding or Leaking their Milk.—A gentleman who has a fine cow for milk, but less so than she would be, did not the milk drop from her before milking time, wishes to know whether there is any way to prevent this loss, other than by very frequent milkings. Can any thing be administered or applied that will alter the power of the muscles around the milk orifices? We will thank any one of our correspondents to answer the inquiry and give information upon the subject.

☞In answer to the question put to us in the *Massachusetts Spy*, of Feb. 8, we say—yes. And we say, further, that if the editor of the Spy has sent us the paper we asked for in a private note, *we* have never received it. Possibly it came to our office, which we do not visit every day, and our miscellaneous papers are not always kept for our inspection. Should the paper be sent again, we ask that it may be enclosed in a separate wrapper, and directed to Allen Putnam.

To Correspondents.—We are obliged to defer for a week, the communications relating to Yankee Teams and Drivers—to Turnips and Oil as fatteners—to the Plum Trees that are the least liable to be attacked by worms.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth has our thanks for his Report to Congress relating to agriculture and its statistics. We shall notice it soon.

Smart Repartee.—A single horse was taking a man and five women up a hill in Brighton—and, passing a school-girl, the man said to her, "Wont you ride?"

Girl. No—it 's too hard a case for the horse.

Man. You 're a smart one—does your mother know you 're out?"

Girl. Yes, she does—and she gave me a cent to buy a monkey with:—*are you for sale?*

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardenof the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Feb. 19.

Feb. 1843.	7,A.M.	12, M.	5,P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 13	16	32	21	N. E.
Tuesday, 14	14	21	16	N. E.
Wednesday, 15	12	16	20	N. E.
Thursday, 16	6	14	14	N. W.
Friday, 17	*2	16	18	N. W.
Saturday, 18	2	15	18	N. W.
Sunday, 19	14	16	20	N. E.

* 2 below zero.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Feb. 20, 1843.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser.

At Market 620 Beef Cattle, 10 Cows and Calves, and 2000 Sheep. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were not sustained. A few extra $5. First quality, $4 50 a 4 75. Second quality, $4 00 a 4 25. Third quality, $3 50 a 4 00.

Cows and Calves.—Sales from $15 to $35.

Sheep.—Sales were made from $2 50, to 4 75.

Swine.—None at market.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 09 to 12c.—Southern, 0 a 10 c. Flax Seed, $1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

There have been no arrivals of any importance during the past week; and the market somewhat firmer.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 53 a 54—do. do. white 50 a 51 —do New Orleans, 50 a 52—Barley 00 a — —Rye, Northern, 60 a 61—do. Southern, 56 a 58—Oats, Southern, 28 a 30—Northern do. 31 to 33—Beans, per bushel 1 25 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. — a —Bran, — a—.

FLOUR. Owing to an increased demand for Genesee, partly speculative, prices have somewhat improved.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 37 a 0 00 —do. wharf, $4 00 a 4 12 do. free of garlic, $4 12 a 4 25 —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 12½ a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $4 12½ a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 12 a 0 00 —Georgetown, $4 37 a 4 50—Richmond Canal, $4 12 a 4 25 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 75 a 0 00— do fancy brands $4 87 a 5 00 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 12½ a 4 25. Rye, $3 75 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—Demand steady, and for Pork the market is more firm.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $7 75 a 8 25—Navy—$7 00 a 7 25.—No. 1, 6 00 a 6 25—do Prime $4 25 a 4 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 00 a 00 00—do Clear $10 50 a 00 00 do. Mess, 8 50 a 9 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 9 a 11—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do dairy, 10 a 13,—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6½ a 7 — do South and Western, 6 — a 7 —. Hams, Boston, 7 a 0 — Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 4 a 5—do new milk, 7 a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

The transactions in this article during the week have been made to a limited extent. Prices remain without change.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 32 a 33—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 28 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23— Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 30—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do — a —.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 9 a 9 1-2. 2d do. do. do. 7 a 7 1-2.

HAY, per ton, $14 50 to 15 00—Eastern Screwed $12 to 13

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 18 a 20.

SCIONS! SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the very best varieties of *Pear, Apple, Plum,* and *Cherry.*

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety that the Scions can be relied on as *genuine.*

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the subscriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

WANTED,

A man and his wife to take charge of a Farm near Boston. Those without children would be preferred. Apply at this office. Feb. 22.

PRINCE'S LINNÆAN GARDEN & NURSERIES.

MULBERRIES FOR SILK.

As the recent Report of the Agent of the Auburn prison, N. Y., at which above $12,700 worth of sewing silk has been made the past season, is calculated to restore sight to those who have been blind to their country's interest; we now offer for sale **100,000** Mulberry Trees, of the Alpine, Elata, Multicaulis, Brussa, Canton and the splendid and hardy Circassian varieties, at very low rates for cash, or a credit that will allow cultivators to pay from the proceeds of the Silk. Also above 300,000 Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and an immense collection of Green house plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, splendid Dahlias, China and other Roses, embracing all the new varieties lately introduced. The new Catalogues with reduced prices will be sent to every *post paid* application, and the correspondence and execution of orders will be attended to with the accustomed dispatch.

Flushing, Feb. 12th 1843. WM. R. PRINCE & CO.

2w Feb. 15.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE.

This valuable fertilizer has been extensively used during the past five years in the vicinity of New York. One farmer on Long Island has used more than 3500 bushels, another over 1900 bushels and several others more than a 1000 bushels each, with entire success, manufactured by the *New York Poudrette Company.* The subscriber was the first American who undertook the business in this country, and he has manufactured it in *larger* quantities than any, probably than *all,* others who have attempted the manufacture. Of the *quality* he leaves others, who use it, to judge—relying upon his experience and knowledge of the business, and his *interest* in furnishing a good article for customers.

☞ Present price $1 50 per barrel for ten or more barrels, or $5 for three barrels delivered on board of vessel. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, promptly attended to, and pamphlets with *directions* sent to those who desire them, on applying to D. K. MINOR, agent 118 Nassau st,, New York.

Feb. 15. 6w

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb 15.

10,000 PEAR STOCKS.

The subscribers offer for sale 10,000 Pear Stock of American growth in first rate order, and much superior to those imported. For two feet Stock $3 00 per hundred.

One and a half do. do. 2 50 do.

Feb. 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who has served his apprenticeship in Europe, who understands Nursery, Flower, and kitchen Gardening and forcing in all its various branches, and who has had four years experience in this country, wishes a situation in any private or public establishment. Can furnish the best reference.

A line addressed to J. S. at this office, will command immediate attention. Feb. 15.

SITUATION WANTED AS FARM TENANT.

A man with his wife wishes to engage from the 1st of April next to work on a farm; the woman to assist about the dairy, &c. He is well acquainted with farming. The woman will not expect much compensation. Address C. M. LOOMIS, 21 Somerset st. Feb. 15.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

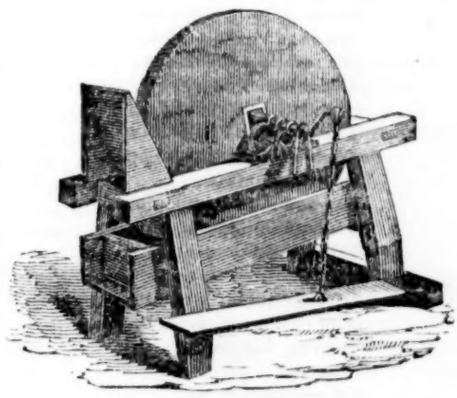
The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at $3 50 per ounce.

Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Multicaulis at $60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843. } Feb. 1.

Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. }

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

An experienced gardener, well acquainted with the various branches of the business, and who can procure satisfactory, testimonial, both from his late employer and the most celebrated and practical gardeners in this part of the country, wants a situation. Address D. C., at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.

NOTICE TO AGRICULTURISTS AND HORTICULTURISTS.

A person who has a thorough knowledge of Agriculture and Horticulture, having had twenty years' experience in one of the most flourishing and principal Nurseries and Gardens in Massachusetts, would now engage himself to take charge of any public or private establishment in New England. The most satisfactory references given.

A line addressed to W. W. G., post paid, to the care of Messrs. HOVEY & Co., Boston, will command immediate attention. 3w* Jan. 28., 1843.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Caseknife, Horticultural, Early Mohawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure

J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston

Oct. 12.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ADDRESS

COMPOSED FOR A TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Ye friends of moderation,
Who think a reformation,
Or moral renovation,
Would benefit our nation ;
Who deem intoxication,
With all its dissipation
In every rank and station,
The cause of degradation ;
Of which your observation
Gives daily demonstration,—
Who see the ruination,
Distress and desolation,
The open violation,
Of moral obligation,
The wretched habitation
Without accommodation,
Or any regulation,
For common sustenation,
A scene of depravation,
Unequall'd in creation ;
The frequent desecration
Of Sabbaths' ordination ;
The crime and depredation,
Defying legislation ;
The awful profanation
Of common conversation,
The mental aberation,
And dire infatuation
With every sad gradation
To maniac desperation :
Ye who with consternation,
Behold its devastation,
And utter condemnation
On all inebriation ;—
Why sanction its duration ?
Or show disapprobation,
Of any combination,
For its extermination ?
Without prevarication,
We deem a declaration,
That offers no temptation,
By any palliation,
Of this abomination,
The only sure foundation,
The total expiration ;
And under this persuasion
Hold no communication,
With noxious emanation
Of brewer's fermentation,
Of spirit distillation,
Producing stimulation ;
To this determination,
We call consideration,
And without hesitation,
Invite co-operation ;
Not doubting invitation,
And high approbation,
Without provocation
Will raise your estimation,
And by continuation,
With this association,
You may, by meditation,
Ensure the preservation
Of a future generation
From all contamination,—
And may each indication,
Of such regeneration,
Be the theme of exultation,
Till its final consummation.

Lincoln Telegraph.

Dean Swift and the Tailor.—A tailor in Dublin, near the residence of the Dean, took it into the "ninth part" of his head that he was specially and divinely inspired to interpret the prophecies, and especially the book of Revelations. Quitting the shop-board, he turned out a preacher, or rather a prophet, until his customers had left his shop, and his family were likely to famish. His monomania was well known to Dean Swift, who benevolently watched for some opportunity to turn the current of his thoughts. One night, the tailor, as he fancied, got especial revelation to go and convert Dean Swift, and next morning took up the line of march to the deanery. The Dean, whose study was furnished with a glass door, saw the tailor approach, and instantly surmised the nature of his errand. Throwing himself into an attitude of solemnity and thoughtfulness, with the Bible opened before him, and his eyes fixed on the 10th chapter of Revelation, he awaited his approach. The door opened, and the tailor announced, in an unearthly voice—

"Dean Swift, I am sent by the Almighty to announce to you"—

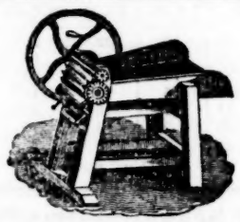
"Come in, my friend," said the Dean, "I am in great trouble, and no doubt the Lord has sent you to help me out of my difficulty."

This unexpected welcome inspired the tailor, and strengthened greatly his assurance in his own prophetic character, and disposed him to listen to the disclosure.

"My friend," said the Dean, "I have just been reading the 10th chapter of Revelation, and am greatly distressed at a difficulty I have met with; and you are the very man sent to help me out. Here is an account of an angel that came down from heaven, who was so large that he placed one foot on the sea and the other on the earth, and lifted up his hands to heaven. Now, my knowledge of mathematics, continued the Dean, "has enabled me to calculate exactly the size and form of this angel; but I am in great difficulty, for I wish to ascertain how much cloth it will take to make him a pair of breeches; and as that is exactly in your line of business, I have no doubt the Lord has sent you to show me."

This exposition came like an electric shock to the poor tailor! He rushed from the house, ran to his shop, and a sudden revulsion of thought and feeling came over him. Making breeches was exactly in his line of business. He returned to his occupation, thoroughly cured of his prophetical revelation by the wit of the Dean.

The Cropping System in France.—According to the Parisian journals, it appears that the wholesale dealers in human hair, have had a most successful harvest this year, not less than 200,000 lbs. weight having been procured. Britany is the province of France in which the traffic is almost wholly carried on, and all the fairs are regularly attended by purchasers, both male and female. The Breton peasants have particularly fine hair, and generally in great abundence; their beautiful tresses they are perfectly willing to sell, and it is no uncommon sight to see several girls sheared one after the other like sheep, and many others standing ready for the shears, with their caps in their hands, and their long hair combed out and hanging down to their waists. Every successive crop of hair is tied up into a whisp by itself, and thrown into a large basket, placed by the side of the operator. The highest value given by these abominable hair merchants for a fine crop of hair, is 20 sous! but the mere frequent consideration is a guady but trumpery cotton handkerchief, worth about 16 sous! The profits thus netted by these hair mongers must be enormous.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacues, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.